

For Sale.

MacEWEEN, FRICKEL & Co.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STORES.

York HAMS.
Roll BUTTER.
Topcan BUTTER.
French BUTTER.
Egg's COCOA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
Picnic TONGUES.
MACKEREL in 3lb Tins.
RAISINS and CURRANTS.
Crystallized FRUITS.
SAVORY & Moore's New Infant FOOD.
BARNES & Co's JAMS.
Potted MEATS.
PATE DE FOIS GRAS.
Swiss MILK.

BORDEN'S
CONDENSED MILK.
COOKING STOVES.
KEROSENE LAMPS.

WINES, &c.

GILBEY'S Sparkling SAUMON, Pils & Co.
SACONNE'S MANZANILLA.
SACONNE'S Old Invalid PORT.
Old Bourbon WHISKY.
Buck's Old Irish WHISKY.
Royal Glenlivet WHISKY.
MARSALA.

&c., &c., &c.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT
of
OILMAN'S STORES,
at the
Lowest Possible Prices
FOR CASH.

MacEWEEN, FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, February 10, 1886. 280
NOW PUBLISHED.

**BUDDHISM: ITS HISTORICAL,
THEORETICAL AND POPULAR
ASPECTS,**
BY
ERNEST F. KITTEL, Ph.D., TUBING.
THIRD EDITION.
REVISED, WITH ADDITIONS.
Price, **LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.** \$1.50.
Hongkong, August 20, 1884. 1809

To Let.
TO LET.

ROOMS in 'COLLEGE CHAMBERS'
Nos. 4 and 8, SHAMPOO TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, March 27, 1886. 632

THE HOUSE in CANTON ROAD No. 1.
Apply to the SPANISH PROCONSUL, No. 14, CANTON ROAD. Terms moderate. Possession on the first of the month.
Hongkong, February 6, 1886. 255

**RICHMOND TERRACE,
TO BE LET—FURNISHED.**
A Very Comfortable HOUSE, with Six Rooms, Dressing Room, Library, Three Bath Rooms, convenient Out Office, Tennis Courts, and Garden.
For Nine months from May next.
Apply to
J. D. HUMPHREYS,
22, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, April 1, 1886. 665

TO LET.
A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE at the PEAK, Good TENNIS GROUND attached.
Apply to
DENNIS & MOSSOP.
Hongkong, January 28, 1886. 192

Notices to Consignees.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**R.S. PATTAN, FROM ANTWERP,
GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, SINGAPORE AND SAIGON.**
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Underigned, at Wharves, behind the premises known as No. 3, 'Bine Buildings', whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m. To-day, the 9th Instant.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 10th Instant, will be subject to rent at the rate of one cent per package per day.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 10th May, 1886, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.**
Hongkong, May 5, 1886. 690

Intimations.

Chinese Imperial Government Eight Per Cent. Loan of 1881

SIXTH DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, in conformity with the stipulation contained in the Bonds of this Loan, the following Numbers of Bonds to be paid off at Par, at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, in Hongkong, on the 4th day of May, 1886, when the Interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this day Drawn at the Office of the said Corporation in Hongkong, in the presence of Mr. HERBERT MAURICE BEVIS, Chief Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

1,096 Bonds, Nos. —										
3	883	1765	2642	3525	4402	5284	6165	7044	7924	
11	892	1773	2650	3533	4412	5293	6173	7051	7933	
19	900	1770	2659	3541	4419	5302	6180	7060	7941	
27	907	1789	2668	3548	4427	5307	6187	7069	7949	
37	916	1797	2677	3557	4438	5316	6195	7075	7955	
44	924	1803	2686	3563	4445	5325	6206	7085	7965	
52	934	1813	2691	3572	4452	5333	6212	7094	7974	
61	943	1820	2699	3581	4460	5341	6220	7099	7979	
67	950	1830	2707	3589	4468	5348	6227	7107	7989	
77	958	1836	2716	3595	4475	5357	6235	7119	7996	
84	964	1845	2724	3604	4484	5363	6244	7123	8002	
92	972	1853	2731	3613	4491	5372	6251	7135	8011	
100	979	1859	2743	3622	4502	5381	6260	7141	8013	
108	987	1868	2747	3630	4508	5388	6272	7145	8023	
117	995	1878	2758	3639	4517	5395	6277	7155	8037	
125	1005	1884	2761	3644	4525	5405	6286	7165	8045	
133	1011	1892	2772	3656	4532	5412	6291	7173	8051	
141	1019	1901	2780	3661	4540	5419	6299	7182	8060	
150	1027	1909	2789	3668	4548	5428	6307	7189	8069	
155	1036	1917	2797	3675	4558	5437	6315	7196	8075	
163	1043	1925	2803	3686	4565	5444	6323	7205	8083	
173	1051	1933	2811	3691	4571	5451	6332	7213	8093	
180	1059	1941	2820	3699	4581	5461	6339	7221	8100	
190	1067	1949	2828	3710	4590	5469	6347	7227	8109	
198	1076	1955	2838	3715	4595	5476	6355	7238	8115	
204	1082	1964	2845	3724	4603	5488	6363	7244	8123	
212	1091	1972	2853	3731	4614	5495	6370	7253	8133	
217	1100	1984	2861	3740	4622	5499	6381	7251	8141	
227	1107	1989	2867	3748	4630	5510	6389	7269	8147	
233	1115	1997	2876	3758	4637	5516	6396	7275	8157	
243	1124	2005	2884	3765	4644	5524	6404	7285	8165	
251	1131	2013	2891	3774	4652	5532	6412	7291	8174	
259	1139	2022	2902	3781	4662	5540	6422	7301	8179	
269	1146	2029	2909	3790	4667	5548	6429	7309	8188	
273	1155	2036	2916	3796	4676	5556	6437	7317	8195	
286	1163	2043	2923	3805	4685	5563	6443	7323	8205	
293	1171	2052	2932	3814	4692	5571	6451	7331	8211	
300	1179	2061	2939	3822	4699	5583	6459	7339	8219	
310	1190	2069	2949	3828	4708	5593	6470	7351	8227	
315	1195	2075	2957	3837	4717	5598	6476	7356	8236	
324	1203	2083	2966	3845	4725	5605	6482	7363	8244	
331	1212	2091	2971	3853	4734	5611	6492	7373	8251	
340	1222	2100	2978	3861	4740	5620	6500	7381	8259	
345	1227	2107	2988	3870	4749	5628	6500	7389	8268	
355	1233	2115	2997	3878	4758	5635	6517	7395	8275	
363	1243	2123	3003	3886	4766	5645	6523	7405	8283	
371	1252	2131	3013	3891	4771	5651	6532	7412	8291	
380	1259	2139	3021	3902	4780	5661	6541	7419	8291	
388	1267	2147	3030	3908	4789	5668	6547	7430	8307	
395	1275	2155	3035	3917	4796	5675	6554	7433	8315	
403	1284	2164	3044	3923	4802	5684	6565	7445	8323	
412	1292	2174	3051	3932	4811	5693	6571	7453	8331	
421	1300	2181	3059	3942	4821	5701	6581	7459	8339	
429	1307	2189	3068	3952	4829	5707	6589	7470	8347	
438	1315	2196	3076	3956	4835	5716	6597	7476	8358	
443	1324	2205	3084	3966	4844	5723	6603	7485	8363	
453	1334	2213	3093	3972	4853	5731	6611	7493	8374	
461	1342	2218	3099	3981	4859	5739	6619	7499	8380	
465	1347	2230	3107	3989	4867	5749	6629	7507	8388	
475	1355	2237	3115	3996	4877	5758	6649	7517	8398	
484	1363	2244	3125	4003	4883	5765	6643	7524	8403	
490	1370	2254	3131	4011	4892	5771	6650	7532	8411	
501	1380	2262	3140	4020	4902	5782	6661	7541	8421	
510	1387	2269	3147	4028	4908	5788	6668	7549	8427	
517	1396	2276	3155	4035	4918	5795	6678	7557	8435	
524	1404	2283	3163	4043	4923	5804	6684	7564	8445	
533	1412	2291	3174	4052	4934	5813	6694	7574	8453	
541	1422	2299	3179	4059	4940	5821	6699	7580	8460	
547	1427	2310	3189	4068	4950	5828	6709	7587	8468	
555	1435	2315	3197	4074	4956	5836	6716	7597	8475	
564	1443	2325	3203	4084	4964	5846	6724	7604	8485	
572	1452	2333	3213	4093	4972	5851	6731	7611	8491	
584	1460	2341	3222	4100	4981	5859	6741	7621	8499	
587	1469	2346	3227	4108	4989	5867	6748	7629	8508	
595	1476	2357	3237	4117	4997	5875	6755	7637	8516	
606	1483	2362	3243	4124	5003	5885	6765	7645	8526	
611	1490	2376	3253	4131	5011	5892	6773	7652	8531	
619	1500	2379	3260	4139	5020	5901	6781	7659	8539	
627	1510	2389	3267	4148	5028	5907	6790	7667	8547	
635	1516	2397	3275	4157	5035	5915	6795	7670	8555	
643	1524	2403	3285	4165	5045	5923	6805	7685	8564	
652	1531	2412	3293	4172	5053	5933	6812	7693	8572	
659	1539	2420	3302	4179	5060	5940	6819	7701	8583	
669	1547	2428	3307	4189	5068	5948	6828	7709	8589	
676	1556	2435	3317	4195	5075	5955	6835	7715	8595	
686	1563	2444	3325	4205	5084	5963	6845	7723	8607	
691	1570	2452	3334	4211	5093	5972	6852	7733	8613	
701	1579	2460	3339	4219	5101	5980	6860	7740	8622	
708	1588	2467	3350	4228	5109	5988	6869	7748	8629	
715	1596	2477	3358	4235	5116	5995	6876	7757	8636	
724	1605	2485	3363	4244	5126	6004	6885	7765	8643	
731	1611	2492	3372	4251	5132	6013	6893	7770	8651	
740	1621	2499	3379	4259	5139	6021	6901	7781	8659	
746	1629	2508	3387	4268	5150	6029	6909	7788	8666	
758	1636	2517	3398	4277	5156	6035	6917	7796	8676	
764	1644	2522	3405	4284	5164	6045	6925	7803	8685	
772	1651	2532	3413	4293	5174	6052	6933	7811	8693	
779	1662	2540	3422	4301	5179	6060	6941	7821	8700	
787	1670	2547	3428	4308	5187	6067	6949	7830	8707	
797	1678	2555	3438	4317	5196	6075	6956	7835	8715	
802	1684	2563	3445	4325	5207	6085	6963	7843	8726	
811	1693	2572	3453	4333	5212	6091	6973	7851	8731	
819	1700	2580	3459	4340	5221	6102	6981	7859	8740	
829	1708	2588	3467	4347	5229	6110	6990	7867	8747	
835	1717	2597	3477	4357	5233	6116	6996	7870	8751	
844	1723	2604	3483	4365	5245	6124	7003	7883	8760	
851	1731	2611	3491	4373	5254	6132	7012	7894		
860	1739	2621	3503	4380	5260	6140	7019	7904		
868	1748	2628	3507	4387	5269	6145	7027	7908		
878	1757	2635	3516	4396	5277	6154	7036	7917		
For Shanghai Teels 800 each—Shanghai Teels 448,000.										
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.										
Counter-signed										

Born Colonels of the Northamptonshire Regiment left here to-day for a holiday. Colonel Foster, proceeding to Yokohama and Mount. Colonel Anderson to Shanghai.

The steamer *Tanmadie*, which arrived here this morning, reports having passed the little steamer *Doby*, now on her way from Hongkong to Port Darwin, off Negros Island, on the 2nd inst.

Captain Stewart, for many years commander in the Canton fleet of gunboats, and who has been over a quarter of a century abroad, left here to-day for home on nine months' leave of absence.

This sale of the goodwill, stock-in-trade, furniture and fixtures of the International Hotel, advertised for three o'clock to-day, did not take place, the instructions to sell having been withdrawn.

We note that Captain H. Craig, the late popular commander of the Eastern and Australian Co.'s steamer *Catterline*, has resumed duty after six months' leave of absence, granted him for the purpose of recovering his health, and that he is now in command of the same Co.'s steamer *Tanmadie*.

Herr O. F. von Mollendorff, who has acted as German Consul at this port and Canton for two or three years, left here this afternoon for Manila, to which place he has been appointed as German representative. Herr Mollendorff was much appreciated and respected by the foreign community here, who wish him success in his new position.

At the Police Court this morning Ling A Siu was convicted before Mr. Mackean with dealing rather extensively in prepared opium without a certificate. He was fined \$100, with the option of three months' imprisonment. Lo A Ping was also convicted of keeping an agency for the Pak-ko Pin lottery and was fined \$50, with the alternative of two months' hard labour, \$3 being awarded to the informant. Some fourteen Jack-tars who had strayed from the *Audacious* were ordered to be sent back to their ship.

After commencing, Captain

arrived here from home this morning. This steamer was built and engineered by the London and Glasgow Ship-building Co., and is the tenth vessel turned out by the same builders for the same owners. Her arrangements and fittings are the finest of the Shire fleet, and in the matter of ventilation a high degree of excellence has been reached. She is a vessel of 244 feet in length, by 40 feet in breadth, and gross register is 2,900 tons, and she can carry 4,800 tons of ton. She has accommodation for 27 passengers in the poop, where there is a spacious, richly-furnished saloon; and on several runs on her trial she attained a speed of 14 knots. A complete description of the vessel, taken from the *Shanghai Herald* of the 1st March, appeared in our issue of the 15th ultimo. In that account, the speed attained is placed at 13 knots, but this, we believe, is an error.

Mr. H. B. Bidwell, who made a scene recently at a meeting of Mr. Jackson's friends, is apparently bent on increasing his notoriety. This time he has transferred the scene of his exploits to the sacred precincts of the Police Court where he appeared this morning to demand a warrant to arrest Mr. John Walter, Acting Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. This very modest request he tendered in the first place to Mr. Mitchell-Innes, who was rather taken aback by the nature of the demand; and not seeing to decide alone on such an important matter, consulted Mr. Mackean on the subject. Mr. Mackean, on the applicant that a warrant was only issued for a person that was likely to run away. He did not consider Mr. Walter was a gentleman that would seek to escape, and he suggested that a summons was more likely to meet the nature of the case. He, however, asked Mr. Bidwell to return in the afternoon, when his demand would receive the consideration of the Full Court. Accordingly in the afternoon, furnished with a pile of documents, to substantiate his charges, which was the very formidable one of having feloniously detained at Shanghai telegraph transfers of the value of £10,000, which he had received, Mr. Bidwell made his way with all due haste and excitement into the Court. Mr. Mackean, who was presiding, refused to look at the documents. Mr. Bidwell then produced a written information setting forth that in June 1878 he received on his own account at Shanghai from the London Branch a telegraph credit of £10,000 which was fraudulently detained by Mr. Walter for some six weeks; Mr. Mackean said he did not see his way to grant a summons on any such information, but told the applicant that it was open to him to apply to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus* compelling him to grant a warrant. On hearing this Mr. Bidwell precipitately left the Police Court. He has not yet been heard of at the Supreme Court.

Harcourt trusts throughout the world should take example and comfort by that body at Glasgow. A sum exceeding 10 millions sterling has been expended on their river since 1792, with this, among other results, that the revenue of the port, which was £150,000 in 1790, is now less than £300,000 in 1895. At the same time the expenses of the river have been reduced to £1,000,000 in 1895, and last year it had increased to 1,000,000.

The trial of the alleged head centre of the Tio-tio lottery has been going on for some time. This afternoon Mr. Mitchell-Innes spent some two hours over it and it was again adjourned. The case is apparently exciting great interest among the Chinese and the court was besieged by a large crowd anxious to hear what was going on. During the trial a rather exciting incident occurred, one of the witnesses, on being asked by Mr. Mitchell-Innes if he recognised in the Court the man who gave him the ticket, let his eyes wander round the Court till they centred on the prisoner. The witness then turned deadly pale, and became unconscious for a few seconds. Whether he was cowed or not by the looks of the head centre, who is said to have great influence with the Chinese, it was difficult to say.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose opinion on such matters is really well worth recording, writes to say that he had noticed with pleasure the remarks made by us the other evening on the subject of the Chinese evasion of postage charges. The subject deals with re-venue which, he says, is not unlike the Lottery-ticket business in one sense at least, viz., that this sin is so general that the Gao, as Mr. Kewick said, would have to be enlarged in order to accommodate the sinners. Indeed, our correspondent does not hesitate to state that it is expensively called "consigned" letters, or letters which find their way into the ship's despatch boxes, occasionally belong to residents of all grades—unofficial members of Council, members of the Chamber of Commerce, and merchants large and small. Hardly a steamer comes into the port, or leaves it, but carries a pretty heavy mail which is entrusted for despatch or delivery to the coolies in the employ of the consignees. Indeed, the only difference—a most material difference it seems to us to be—that exists between the Chinese system of evading postage and that now alleged against the Europeans, is that the Chinese collect letters deliberately and then ship them on their own account; while the European letters placed in the hands of consignees are generally sent to the despatch boxes at the last moment, after the Post-Office mails are closed. We believe we may safely say that the bulk of European letters pass through the Post-Office; while the majority of correspondence belonging to Chinese is never intended to be seen by the English postal authorities. This wholesale abuse of the consignees' or steamer-agents' privilege is, at the same time, a thing to be looked into, if the evasion of the Chinese is to be dealt with. If our memory serves us rightly, both kinds of irregularity have been grappled with by the present Postmaster-General, and apparently without effect. We have to thank our correspondent for calling our attention to the delinquencies of the European section of the community; and can only express a hope that all such irregularities will be inquired into and put a stop to.

A somewhat sensational account of an encounter which seems to have taken place between Colonel Mosby, late U.S. Consul here, and Lieut. Graydon, his first Lieutenant on the U.S. gunboat *Aetna* and later employed by the Chinese Government in laying down torpedoes, appears in the *San Francisco Evening Post* of the 31st March. Stripped of the embellishments, offensive and otherwise, liberally supplied by the Post reporter, the story seems to be as follows:—Lieut. Graydon having charged a clerk of the Palace Hotel, where he was staying, with having misappropriated \$1000 which had been intrusted to his care, the Judge, at the trial at the Police Court, called upon Lieut. Graydon to produce evidence as to his character and general reputation. Colonel Mosby was then called, and when on the witness stand, under oath, said that Lieutenant Graydon did not stand well with the officers of the navy who had knowledge of him, and generally issued the young tar's reputation with high praise or direct charges. He alleged that in China Lieutenant Graydon was almost ignored by the United States officers, and that he was generally held in disesteem. When Lieutenant Graydon said these things about Colonel Mosby the gallant Colonel was not present to listen; but it was not long before kind friends told him all about it, and stung by the inference that he had perjured himself to spite another he said that Graydon's statements were untrue and he would call him to account for it. Later on, according to the account, Colonel Mosby and Lieut. Graydon met in the reception room of the Occidental Hotel, which at the time was thronged with leading citizens; and there the former, as the reporter elegantly puts it, called the latter "a plain ordinary fellow." To this Lieut. Graydon is said to have replied by striking Colonel Mosby between the eyes with his fist. The Colonel thus rushed at his antagonist and tried to strike him, but Lieut. Graydon sent him staggering again. The spectators then put up and to what must have been at the best a most uneasy conclusion.

This address delivered by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, at the opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, will have been read with pleasure by our readers. That arrangements had been made to telegraph these documents, together with the Poet Laureate's Ode, to every Colony and dependency of Her Majesty's Dominions, shows an appreciation at Home of the interest which was sure to be felt in these utterances by every member or section of the great Confederated British Empire. The addresses and poem breathe the air of Imperial Federation from opening to finish; and the refrain of Tennyson's Ode, "Britons, hold your own," would seem to point to a reaction from Gladstonian concession—in Ireland and elsewhere—towards the more robust policy of Lord Salisbury and Hartington. It is not fair, perhaps, to extract such meanings from Royal utterances at a pageant like that of the opening of this Exhibition; for no Royal house was ever more careful than is that now ruling Great Britain of undue interference with things political. At the same time there is a ring about the proceedings referred to which seems fully to justify the statement recently made that England had made a new departure in enlarging her interest in, and drawing closer her connections with, her numerous Indian and Colonial possessions.

Tax Orders of the Day for to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council contain only one fresh item, which is as follows:—

1. The Hon. P. Byrie, pursuant to notice, will ask—What steps the Government intend to take to take respect to the person of the name of Cheong A-hi, otherwise called Cheong A-chi, who has been detained in the Victoria Gaol since January last, and whether after consideration of the circumstances of his case he should not be released.

As will be seen from a paragraph elsewhere, the Government have already decided on what steps they are to take.

Visitors to Japan will regret to hear of the death of the well-known Jintai, the hotel-keeper, which occurred at Higo on the 12th ultimo. Mr. Kusano Jintai, better known as Jintai, was a native of Nagasaki and was a man of considerable energy and enterprise. Of late years he confined his attention exclusively to Kioto and Osaka, in each of which places he had a fine hotel.

The *Shanghai Courier* learns from the *Huao* that as the students, who are passing their examination at Peking, were coming out of the examination hall on the 21st ult., a foreign missionary, was at the entrance, with four cartons of books, and a roll of paper, each about of which contained three subjects for composition, two upon religion, and one upon the best means of suppressing the use of opium and its cultivation. He distributed four books and one sheet of paper to each student, and promised four prizes for the best composition: viz., 1st prize, \$50.00, 2nd, \$20.00, and 4th, \$10.00. The compositions are to be sent to the London Missionary Society at Peking not later than on the 1st day of the 10th moon, this year. Just as the distribution of going on, General Kuo, seeing the cartons and the roll of paper, and the crowd of people collected, greatly regretted the missionary to go away, as he was afraid that a disturbance might be created by the crowd.

Edward Brown Hilt, the manager of the Sydney branch of the Bank of New Zealand, who lately absconded, was arrested at Brisbane on the 5th April. He was then dressed as a Catholic priest, and was travelling under the name of the Rev. Mr. Poyton. Search being made of his effects, it was found that he possessed nearly 200 sovereigns and a bill of exchange for £500 in duplicate for upon the directors of a London bank. Amongst his jewellery and personal property there was discovered afterwards a watch, cigar case and other valuables, bearing the inscription of "Edward B. Hilt," besides which his monogram was engraved on some of the articles. He had a new prayer-book of the Catholic Church, in connection with a land purchase. Evidence was given that the accused paid the cheque into his own account at the Quarter Sessions in May. A charge of embezzling £1400, paid into the bank, was withdrawn, and the accused was remanded on another charge of stealing a cheque for £1500, the property of his employer, the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited. It is stated that Hilt's liabilities over his assets will not exceed £6000 or £7000.

CHANG CHI DISCHARGED AND RE-ARRESTED.

This afternoon the alleged pirate and murderer Chang Chi, whom the Chinese Authorities seem determined to move heaven and earth to get hold of, was put through the motions of being committed to prison, but he was generally held in disesteem. When Lieutenant Graydon took the witness stand in his own behalf, he told the court that the testimony given by Colonel Mosby was untrue, and was actuated by the meanest kind of spite. He said that he had always kept aloof from Mosby when the latter was Consul at Hongkong, and that this apparent slight, added to the fact that he had declined to do Mosby a service in the matter of an appointment, was the cause of the adverse evidence. When Lieutenant Graydon said these things about Colonel Mosby the gallant Colonel was not present to listen; but it was not long before kind friends told him all about it, and stung by the inference that he had perjured himself to spite another he said that Graydon's statements were untrue and he would call him to account for it. Later on, according to the account, Colonel Mosby and Lieut. Graydon met in the reception room of the Occidental Hotel, which at the time was thronged with leading citizens; and there the former, as the reporter elegantly puts it, called the latter "a plain ordinary fellow." To this Lieut. Graydon is said to have replied by striking Colonel Mosby between the eyes with his fist. The Colonel thus rushed at his antagonist and tried to strike him, but Lieut. Graydon sent him staggering again. The spectators then put up and to what must have been at the best a most uneasy conclusion.

FIRE IN QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Early this morning the building known as No. 84, Queen's Road East, the property of Messrs G. Fenwick & Co., and used partly as a pattern and iron store and partly as a dwelling house, was completely gutted by fire. The upper story was occupied by Captain O. Vincent and Captain Henderson, and the fire is believed to have been caused through the upsetting of a kerosene lamp. It seems the lamp was upset in Captain Vincent's bedroom, at the East end of the building and facing Queen's Road, about half-past twelve. Captains Vincent and Henderson succeeded as they thought in completely extinguishing the fire, by means of blankets, &c., and retired to rest. About twenty minutes to three, however, they were roused by people in the street giving the alarm of fire, and they had no time to get downstairs before the stairs were consumed by the flames. Captain Vincent has lost everything but the suit of pyjamas in which he was sleeping, and Captain Henderson is only a little better off. Captain Vincent's property was insured for \$2,000, and the building was insured in full.

As soon as the fire was discovered, an alarm was given at Wanchai Police Station, and Inspector Mackie, who is in charge of the district, and his men soon had the hand fire engine attached to the Station on the spot, while the firemen and volunteer firemen of the district, and within a matter of ten hours of the first alarm, the roof of the building had tumbled in and the place was a complete wreck. When the roof fell in, the flames rose to a considerable height and threw off an immense and alarming reflection. They soon subsided, however, and before any of the fire engines had arrived, the fire was under control. The Volunteer Engine was the first on the spot, but the hose from No. 3 Government Engine was the first to be put in use. Mr. J. S. Beaver, the Acting Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, and Mr. G. S. Chron, the Foreman of the Volunteer Engine, were on the ground and remained at the fire until it was effectually put out.

It is supposed that some of the ignited kerosene had dropped through the floor of Captain Vincent's bedroom, and that the fire had then gradually worked its way up again.

SUPREME COURT.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

(Before the Full Court.)

Thursday, May 6.

TAIKOO SUGAR REFINERY CO. v. WOOD AND ANOTHER.

This case, which has been pending for such a long time, has not apparently been settled by private arrangement, as their Lordships advised the Attorney-General to proceed with the case.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, reviewed the history of the case. The issues were whether the Taisoo Sugar Refinery Company turned out during the specified time certain parcels of sugar of the quality which Li Ching & Co. agreed to take and the contract for which was guaranteed by Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co., and whether Li Ching & Co. refused to take delivery of these parcels without being prevented by any fault of the plaintiffs from doing so.

The special jury found that the Sugar Refinery Company had not delivered the parcels of sugar of the agreed quality and that Li Ching & Co. refused delivery. Mr. Francis applied for judgment on that finding, which was granted. Subsequently the Attorney-General applied that that judgment might be set aside on the ground that the evidence was insufficient. He (the Chief Justice) was of opinion that the evidence was sufficient, and when the rule came on to be argued and Mr. Francis asked for an immediate decision on the ground that it might be necessary to take his evidence, he, being thus pressed, agreed to make the rule absolute. From this judgment and the order of the Chief Justice, Mr. Francis appealed, and the Attorney-General, who had not been in the case at the beginning, now appeared for the defendants in the absence of the Attorney-General from the Colony. His Lordship, after quoting at some length the authorities on which he based his decision, held that the finding of the special jury was not to be set aside, and that the rule nisi be granted to the plaintiffs. He then granted the rule nisi to the plaintiffs, and the case was set for the 10th inst. for the final decision of the Court. They regretted extremely that this case had not been arranged. They took considerable trouble to endeavour to arrange a settlement and they were sorry to see that one of the parties had not been successful.

The Acting Attorney-General said he contemplated the proposal of compromise to his clients, and after full consultation and weighing the matter they decided not to compromise; and on this point he might mention a matter that he was instructed to bring before the notice of their Lordships. It was this that the correspondence that took place between the solicitors on this point was marked "to be without prejudice." They had therefore been surprised to find that the contents of those letters had been communicated to the Court. They did not think that there was any necessity for doing so. The only thing that it was necessary to make known was that a compromise had not been effected, and his clients thought that the contents of the letters ought not to have been communicated. This was a matter which he wished to draw their attention to, not only with regard to this case but for future cases.

The Chief Justice did not think there was any necessity for doing so.

Mr. Justice Russell said he perhaps ought to observe that this was a case that was presentedly one for compromise, and it would be to the interest of the principals in the contract that it should be accepted, because so far as the defendants were concerned the objections that might be taken would be more technical objections, for it was almost certain that if they had asked for a variation of the contract such as appeared in the evidence they would have got it. Although they might succeed on mere technical grounds, the whole of the burden would fall upon the plaintiffs. The Chief Justice would not have suggested a compromise if it had not been occasionally stated here by the Attorney-General that the only object of the defendants was to defend the interest of Li Ching & Co., for, they said, the burden would fall only upon those people that they guaranteed.

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Canton.

(From our Correspondent.)

Canton, May 4, 1896.

Lau Wing Fui, the leader of the Black Flag, who has felt like a caged lion in Canton, has gone to Ko Chow as brigadier-general.

On Sunday last, a noted robber, named Luk Ahkin, was arrested at Sai Nam by Colonel Loh Yan Cheung, brother to Loh Ki, who commands the forces on Shamshun.

When he was brought before the court he had been engaged in taking a robbery with violence. He promised the Magistrate that if released he would turn king's evidence and betray all his companions.

Another robber, more notorious still, was brought into the city. A large reward had been issued for his capture, which was effected near Shui Hing. He was a small, dark, and stout man, and was dressed in a suit of black, consisting of several tons of soldiers, and escape.

(From a Correspondent.)

May 4th.

Officials here profess to see in the banding together for various purposes, seemingly innocent in themselves, of the people whom they govern, a source of immense mischief and danger to the State. Assembling for religious processions, playing the dragon and lion, parading the streets with music and other popular diversions of the kind are said to often lead to sedition and rebellion. The growth of the evil from small beginnings is thus traced by the Nam-hoi Magistrate. An association is formed for maintaining the worship of a favorite deity. On the birthday of the idol the associates meet to feast. The next step is they are found to combine for unlawful purposes, e.g. gambling dens are opened by members of the association. In these there is much disorderly conduct; robbery and scenes of violence are enacted.

If a member of the association dies the other associates, armed with knives, rifles and other military weapons, attend his body to the grave, making a grand display of their strength and numbers. This is to inspire people with terror. Having once succeeded in making them afraid they proceed to prey on them more lawless. They make raids on unprotected villages and carry off all the plunder on which they can lay hands. Their services as hired ruffians are sought by hostile clans who are fighting with each other. When the associates are called in, being well armed, they attack and murder, and commit all manner of depredations. There is no deed of violence they will not perform at the bidding of their employers and patrons. The intention of the government to make strenuous endeavours to suppress associations and prevent people from banding together is notified in a recent proclamation.

The Black flag leader has recently been appointed lieutenant general of the forces in Nam Ho, a district lying partly in this province and partly in the province of Fukien. In an account of the visit paid by the American Minister to Hongkong, the *San Francisco Herald* says that the grandfather of the present head of the family amassed much wealth by trade with American citizens, also that the present representative of the family has money invested in American railways and in the American bonds of Russell & Co. At San Francisco, the head of the present Chinese month an accident was occasioned by the bursting of one of the giant cannon kept on passage boats to frighten thieves and ensure the safety of crew and passengers. The people on the boat were celebrating the birthday of the Queen of Heaven, the Goddess of Sailors, and were firing the gun in her honour. One of the cannon fired too heavily burst, and the person firing it is said to have been blown to pieces.

SUDDEN DEATH OF CAPTAIN ALFRED ROPER.

The *Shanghai Courier*, of the 1st May records the sudden death of Captain Roper, a gentleman who was probably even better known in Hongkong than in Shanghai. Only a few days ago he passed through here on his way to Shanghai, apparently in the most robust health, and the news of his sudden death will shock and pain the many friends who met him and welcomed him back to the Far East. Though he came here seeking employment, he was by no means in need of it financially, and his widow and children, we believe, are well provided for. Our contemporary says:—

Our readers will learn with much regret of the sudden death of Capt. Alfred Roper, who was one of the best known naval commanders in China and Japan, while his career has been such as to make him notorious in other parts of the world. Captain Roper was an officer on this coast in the good old days of opium, tobacco, and silver, and was for some years in the employ of Messrs Dent & Co. He was Captain of the *Vinder*, a schooner running between Hongkong and Shanghai, in 1881, and after the failure of Dent & Co., he was the owner of the schooner *Salamander*, which ran between Hongkong, Amoy, and Swatow. When the British Company was started he was appointed to the command of the *Kanagawa Maru*, late P. & O. steamer *Madras*, and regularly to this port. He finished his career with this company by bringing an action against the Japanese company, arising out of the grounding of the steamer in the Wauson river. The action was decided against him, and he then went to England. Afterwards he brought out the tug-boat *Reck*, and subsequently one of the pioneer steamers of the China Merchants Company. Eight years ago he arrived in Shanghai in command of the steamer *Consolidator*, when he

proceeded his chief engineer, for drunkenness and insubordination, and the engineer was committed for a short period to H. B. M.'s Gaol, and on being liberated he was given employment at the Old Dock. The passage out of the Consolidator was a successful one. While in the Red Sea, native boats surrounded the steamer, and the crew believing them to be pirates fired upon them with fatal results. There was an enquiry into the circumstances, and Captain Roper's conduct was held to be justifiable. Captain Roper, who was a successful one, was in command of the steamer *Consolidator*, which he took to Hankow to load tea. Soon afterwards he transferred his services to the *Anjer Head*, a steamer which gained notoriety under his command at San Francisco, in connection with a large number of opium certificates signed by the United States Consul-General there. There was a great deal of litigation in connection with the matter, and eventually, we believe, Captain Roper came out of the turmoil, as he always did, all right. After the *Anjer Head* affair, he became a resident in Hongkong, and was in command of a ferry boat company on the Thames, a speculation which did not prove a financial success, and a few days ago he arrived here as a passenger by the blue-funnel steamer *Ajmer*, seeking employment. He was a member of the Mianchi fraternity, and was present at the installation ceremony of the Mianchi in Canton on Wednesday last, when he was in splendid health, and in appearance, manner, and conversation he was quite the Captain Roper of old. And he appeared in good health and lively spirits when last seen alive between ten and eleven o'clock last night, and he started at the doctor's hand and died there yesterday evening. After dinner he chatted and joked with his friends, played two or three games of billiards with gentlemen at the hotel, and retired to bed about eleven o'clock. His boy went into his room at seven o'clock this morning and found him apparently asleep in bed. He did not disturb him. His room bell not ringing, the boy did not go to him again till half past eleven o'clock, and finding him in the same position that he was in the morning, he approached him and called him by his name. Obtaining no answer he lay back and when he found that he was dead, he called the boy and reported the matter to the proprietor of the hotel, who after verifying the statement made by the boy, communicated with the British authorities, and Mr. Jamieson, the Acting Coroner, took immediate steps to hold an inquest. Captain Roper was a fine robust man, and his death, at the comparatively early age of 57, was a universal regret. He was a well-informed man, and a strict disciplinarian on board his ship, he was a most genial, liberal, and upright man, while wherever he travelled he became most popular, and his death, at the comparatively early age of 57, was a universal regret. He was a well-informed man, and a strict disciplinarian on board his ship, he was a most genial, liberal, and upright man, while wherever he travelled he became most popular, and his death, at the comparatively early age of 57, was a universal regret.

AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are taken from papers brought on by the British steamer *Tanmadie*, Captain Craig, which arrived here from Australian ports this forenoon:—

THE DEATH OF MR. FORSTER.

London, April 6.—The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, who after his recent severe illness had become nearly convalescent, was suddenly seized with a renewed illness on Saturday and became unconscious. The latest medical skill was at hand, but death took place to-day. He never recovered consciousness.

April 7.—The news of the death of Mr. Forster has created universal surprise and sorrow. It was generally thought that he had outlived his illness, and was now engaged in public duties. The press as a whole bears testimony to-day to the great ability and the many splendid qualities of the hon. gentleman. The funeral will take place at Burley, in Yorkshire.

MODERATE LIBERALS AND THE TORIES.

The political position which the moderate Liberals who have seceded from Mr. Gladstone intend to take up has not yet been decided. It is understood that the proposals which have been made for a coalition with the Tories are still under consideration.

THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, THE LEADER OF THE MODERATES.

The Marquis of Hartington, the leader of the Moderates, has expressed himself as reluctant to consider the offer of Mr. Gladstone, one of the ablest members of the same party, is favourable to such a course.

SIR ARTHUR GORDON.

The question of the course taken by Sir Arthur Gordon when Governor of New Zealand in opposing the offer of Mr. Bryce, the plaintiff in the recent libel action against Lord Granville, is engaging the attention of Lord Granville, as Secretary of State for the Colonies.

SIR ARTHUR GORDON, NOW GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

Sir Arthur Gordon, now Governor of Ceylon, has been communicated with, and has agreed to consider the offer of Mr. Gladstone, one of the ablest members of the same party, is favourable to such a course.

THE VINCENOT-LOUKLAND GATE.

The proposal to lay a cable from Vancouver Island to Auckland, thus communicating with Australia, is being hopefully discussed. No far, however, the guarantees are insufficient, and it is generally considered that the carrying out of the project is dependent on the amount of subsidies granted by the Australian colonies.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Osborne Morgan, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated that the colonial Agents-General had replied to the questions addressed to them by Lord Granville on the subject of the colonies. He further stated that the Government were at present considering the question, and in the meantime were arranging for the establishment of an emigration bureau at the Colonial Office, for the special object of affording information to intending emigrants.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF KIMBIA.

The Germans have bombarded Kimbia, a settlement on the river of that name in West Africa, in the Cameroons district. On the 12th inst. the Germans sent many populous villages, subordinate to a chief, who placed himself under British protection.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

April 12.—The French press approves of Mr. Gladstone's proposals for dealing with the Irish question. The German and Austrian journals condemn the scheme.

THE DAILY NEWS CONTENDS THAT IRELAND IS NOT YET ripe for the establishment of Home Rule in that country. It expresses doubts as to whether Mr. Gladstone's proposals will be passed by the House of Commons.

The amount of the loan which Mr. Gladstone proposed to issue for the purpose of enabling the State to purchase the land-lords' estates in Ireland has been reduced to £60,000,000.

THE BULLDOG CHAMPIONSHIP.

Edward H. B. Bidwell, who made a scene recently at a meeting of Mr. Jackson's friends, is apparently bent on increasing his notoriety. This time he has transferred the scene of his exploits to the sacred precincts of the Police Court where he appeared this morning to demand a warrant to arrest Mr. John Walter, Acting Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. This very modest request he tendered in the first place to Mr. Mitchell-Innes, who was rather taken aback by the nature of the demand; and not seeing to decide alone on such an important matter, consulted Mr. Mackean on the subject. Mr. Mackean, on the applicant that a warrant was only issued for a person that was likely to run away. He did not consider Mr. Walter was a gentleman that would seek to escape, and he suggested that a summons was more likely to meet the nature of the case. He, however, asked Mr. Bidwell to return in the afternoon, when his demand would receive the consideration of the Full Court. Accordingly in the afternoon, furnished with a pile of documents, to substantiate his charges, which was the very formidable one of having feloniously detained at Shanghai telegraph transfers of the value of £10,000, which he had received, Mr. Bidwell made his way with all due haste and excitement into the Court. Mr. Mackean, who was presiding, refused to look at the documents. Mr. Bidwell then produced a written information setting forth that in June 1878 he received on his own account at Shanghai from the London Branch a telegraph credit of £10,000 which was fraudulently detained by Mr. Walter for some six weeks; Mr. Mackean said he did not see his way to grant a summons on any such information, but told the applicant that it was open to him to apply to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus* compelling him to grant a warrant. On hearing this Mr. Bidwell precipitately left the Police Court. He has not yet been heard of at the Supreme Court.

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THE DELUGE OF FOREIGN SUGAR.

The closing within the last few days of one of the largest sugar refineries in the East End, resulting in the addition of 600 men to the ranks of the unemployed, has called public attention to the one-sided conflict that is being carried on by the defunct sugar industries of this country against the European Powers. The vast sums spent by Germany on sugar bounties have been repeatedly cited, although without effect on the public, by the critics of Free Trade; but it is only recently that the arrival of shiploads of refined sugar from Russia has reminded England that even if Prince Bismarck grows tired of fostering the sugar trade, our refiners will have to contend with another adversary equally formidable. A few facts from Russian official sources will bear out what we say.

Since Nov. 21 last the Russian Minister of Finance has paid in bounties on exported sugar the sum of 500,000, and this costly encouragement is still in progress. When the movement began Russia had in stock in refined sugar 11,000,000 pounds or 396,000,000 lbs. On Feb. 28 last, up to which date the Russian official figures extend, a premium of a rouble a piece (2s. in every 36 lbs.) had been paid on 3,114,032 pounds of sugar, and 800,000,000 lbs. (22,222,222 cwt.) on 2,674,147 pounds, making a total of about 500,000. In this manner Russia had on Feb. 27, thanks to the action of the Minister of Finance, cleared off nearly half of the accumulated stock of 396,000,000 lbs. of sugar, and has since been hard at work shipping abroad the remainder. Altogether, to revive the sugar industries of Russia and infuse activity throughout all the refineries of the country, there is every probability that Russia will ultimately spend 1,000,000. Whether this be sound or unsound policy, one thing is absolutely certain—Russia, by swamping with cheap sugar a market already weighted by the German supplies, will deliver a final blow at the English sugar industry, and render its recovery practically impossible.

The Russian Minister of Finance, who is conducting this campaign against English sugar, is not a mere bureaucrat, but an ex-professor of political economy of the University of Kiev. When Russia was foundering in financial difficulties shortly after the Turkish war, the late Emperor, ignoring the bureaucracy, made a choice of Professor Bunge, a man of letters, and of established reputation on political economy, as Minister of Finance. Professor Bunge is a Protectionist of the first water. It was he who had confiscated, three years ago, Adam Smith and every book on Free Trade existing in Russia. The edict went forth: "Free Trade books, represented by an expurgatory list of 220, were wiped from the shelves of every public and circulating library, and the rising generation of Russia is being educated totally ignorant of what Free Trade means. Since then he has assembled conferences after conferences of Russian manufacturers, and adopted a large number of their recommendations for fostering the native industries. Among them may be cited almost prohibitive duty on English-built steamers imported into Russia, a duty of 50s. a ton on English coal entering the ports of the Black Sea, a prohibitive duty on jute sacks manufactured at Dundee, duties on pig iron, agricultural machinery, and a variety of other articles in which a flourishing trade was formerly transacted with Russia. By degrees the Minister has reached the sugar industries, and the conference of refiners he has summoned to assemble at St. Petersburg this week will doubtless lead to fresh measures of a fostering character as detrimental to foreign competitors as the bounty system. To some it will be a surprise to learn that Russia produces sugar to the estimated value of 9,000,000, a year, and that the dividends of several of the Russian sugar-refining companies reach 15 per cent. Two in particular, the Yarovskikh Company and the Sugar Cane Company, paid 15 per cent. last year, while the generally paid 4 or 5. The production for the year was 725,000,000 lbs. of sugar.

The industry is quite of recent origin. Although the cultivation of beet has long prevailed in Poland, it is only with the extension of Russian railways southwards that the sugar industry has extended to Russia proper. In the Vistula provinces—the administrative remains of Russian Poland—the production last year was 66,000,000 lbs. In Russia the provinces of Kiev headed the list with a production of 233,000,000 lbs. of refined sugar, being followed by Galicia, production 162,000,000 lbs.; Kurland, 87,000,000 lbs.; Kovensk, 54,000,000 lbs.; Volynia, 43,000,000 lbs.; Tchernigoff, 18,000,000 lbs.; Voronez, 14,000,000 lbs.; Tambov, 11,000,000 lbs.; Poulitova, 7,000,000 lbs.; Tula, 4,000,000 lbs., and several other provinces in smaller quantities. On all sugar manufactured the Russian Government levies an excise-duty of 65 copecks a pound, which produced last year a clear revenue of 1,625,500, as compared with 1,035,700, the year before. Deriving such a substantial benefit from the sugar industry the Minister of Finance can afford to be generous, so as to tide it over a period of over-production, and enable it, by releasing its swollen stocks, to deluge and destroy foreign rivals. To protect it from the latter, moreover, there is a duty of 2 roubles 20 copecks gold the pound, or about 1s. every 36 lbs.

Of the total of 208,000,000 lbs. of premium-paid sugar exported from Russia since Nov. 21 last, 150,000,000 lbs. have been shipped from Odessa, mainly to this country. The bounty system has applied to the sugar exported to Central Asia as well as to Europe, and as a result about 4,000,000 lbs. have been sent to Persia, Afghanistan, and adjoining countries. Steps are now about to be taken to open up a direct trade with India itself by sending large consignments from Odessa to Bombay. It will be interesting to watch the progress of this movement. Russia prohibits the entry of English-manufactured goods into Central Asia, and levies a duty to the extent of 114,000, a year on Indian tea crossing the Turkish frontier. The long suffering of English merchants and manufacturers will be additionally strained if they see such a ruthless antagonist of British trade crushing the sugar industry in India—whatever has survived Continental competition—as well as pandering our sugar refiners at home. Although professing a free trade country, we levy a duty on the tea grown by our Indian subjects, and indirectly on the English capital sunk in the cultivation of Indian tea. Would it not be more sensible to free Indian tea and put the duty on Russian sugar?—Morning Post, Mar. 18.

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CHAMPAGNE,
Quarts.....£20 per Case of 1 doz.
Pints.....£21 " " 2 " "
Dukes Fines & de Gernon & Co's
BORDEAUX CLARETS AND
WHITE WINES.
Baxter's Celebrated 'Barley Bro'
WHISKY, — 7/2 per Case of 1 doz.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, July 19, 1884. 1197

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NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to insure against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

SINGAPORE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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WE are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on usual terms at Current Rates.

All Contractors of business, whether Shareholders or not, are entitled to share in the Bonus.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July, 1885. 1259

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Godowns at 1 per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 19, 1881. 932

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, November 5, 1883. 855

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Godowns on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, terms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1887. 100

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 498

Intimations.

GRIFFITH'S NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG AND

NOW READY,
1, DUDDELL STREET.

GRIFFITH & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF THE

LONDON ERATED WATERS,

1, DUDDELL STREET,
Continues to Supply:

SODA WATER, LEMONADE,
Tonic " " " " " "
Seltzer " " " " " "
SARSAPARILLA " " " " " "
At the same Moderate Charges.

Hongkong, June 9, 1885. 957

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF, GODOWN AND CARGO BOAT COMPANY.

THE Company will receive STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS alongside their Wharves at Kowloon, and Land, Re-ship, and other Store GENERAL CARGOES, SUGAR, OIL, COTTON, GRAIN or MERCHANDISE in First-Class Godowns at Cheap Rates.

Also COALS in specially constructed sheds. For the convenience of Commanders and Storekeepers the Company's launch *Hongkong* will convey to and from those interested FREE OF CHARGE, starting from the Pedder's Wharf every hour from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m., and from the Wharf at Kowloon at the half-hour.

For further Particulars, apply to
W. KERFOOT HUGHES,
Agent,
Pedder's street.
Hongkong, February 17, 1886. 331

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP. MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(FORMERLY ASSISTANT TO DR. ROBERTS.)

At the urgent request of his European and American patients and friends, he has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied by Dr. Roberts.

No. 3, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families.

Sole Address
2, DUDDELL STREET.
(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)
Hongkong, January 12, 1885. 66

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off Clothing, Books, or Papers will be thankfully received at the Sailer's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1876.

Intimations.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co's PIERS AND GODOWNS, WEST POINT.

THESE are now in Working Order, and BREMERS are DERTHED at the Wharf, and CARGO received and stored at Cheap Rates.

THE GODOWNS are two storied, dry, airy, and well suited for the Storage of SUGAR, COFFEES and WOOLLEN FINE GOODS, as well as GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Advances made on Cargo stored.

For Rates and further Particulars, apply to the MANAGERS, or to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, December 2, 1885. 2092

Mr. Andrew Wind,

NEWS AGENT, &c.
21, PARK ROW, NEW YORK, is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail, Overland China Mail, and China Review.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTAUX.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, RATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA.

BORDEAUX, LE HAVRE, DUNKIRK, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

ON THURSDAY, the 13th of May, 1886, at Noon, the Company's S.S. *A. A. L.* will leave for SAIGON, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 12th May, 1886. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, April 30, 1885. 673

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship *OCEANIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 15th May, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSENGERS.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 50 % from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 % will be made from Return Fare. Pro-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 % from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to San Francisco.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to ports beyond San Francisco, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 60a, Queen's Road Central.

O. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, April 24, 1886. 823

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL-STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 25th Instant, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama, and from Yokohama to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Fares.—Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSENGERS.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 50 % from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 % will be made from Return Fare. Pro-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 % from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to San Francisco.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to ports beyond San Francisco, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 60a, Queen's Road Central.

O. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, May 5, 1886. 907

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into ten Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *A*, near the Kowloon shore *B*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *C*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gun Works.
2. From Gun Works to Jardine's Wharf.
3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
9. From East Point to Kowloon North Point.
10. Kowloon Wharves.

Vessel's Name.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<i>Amah</i>	Brit.	678	Jan. 31	Russell & Co.	.....	Laid up
<i>Ban</i>	Brit.	10	May 10	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	.....	For sale
<i>Bathwell</i>	Brit.	10	May 10	Adamson, Bell & Co.	.....	8th inst.
<i>Camorta</i>	Dutch	1482	Oct. 15	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	.....	8th inst.
<i>Carabrooke</i>	Brit.	173	May 10	Douglas Steamship Co.	.....	Const Ports
<i>Chai</i>	Brit.	1546	April 27	Russell & Co.	.....	Sydney, &c.
<i>Chi Yuen</i>	Chi.	1121	May 6	M. S. N. Co.	.....	.....
<i>Chow-chow-foo</i>	Ger.	290	May 5	Molchers & Co.	.....	.....
<i>Cheveden</i>	Brit.	114	April 26	Siemssen & Co.	.....	Bangkok
<i>Don Juan</i>	Span.	482	May 6	Brando & Co.	.....	Amoy and Manila
<i>Emmerald</i>	Brit.	395	May 4	Russell & Co.	.....	Manila
<i>Ferretower</i>	Brit.	700	May 7	Siemssen & Co.	.....	.....
<i>Genoa</i>	Brit.	390	May 6	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	.....	Shanghai
<i>Gorda</i>	Brit.	340	May 6	Siemssen & Co.	.....	.....
<i>Glamorganshire</i>	Brit.	1867	May 1	Adamson, Bell & Co.	.....	.....
<i>Glenora</i>	Brit.	14	May 4	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	.....	Amoy and Tamsui
<i>Glengarry</i>	Brit.	1930	April 20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	.....	K'loon Dock
<i>Hailong</i>	Brit.	277	April 27	Douglas Steamship Co.	.....	.....
<i>Hesperia</i>	Ger.	1130	May 10	Siemssen & Co.	.....	.....
<i>Hongkong</i>	Brit.	1046	May 10	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	.....	.....
<i>Huntingdon</i>	Brit.	1046	May 10	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	.....	.....
<i>Iolani</i>	Brit.	981	April 28	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	.....	.....
<i>Marie</i>	Ger.	704	May 1	Wieler & Co.	.....	Touron
<i>Melita</i>	Ger.	339	May 5	A. R. Marty	.....	Haiphong
<i>Monmouthshire</i>	Brit.	2800	May 6	Adamson, Bell & Co.	.....	Yokohama & Kobe
<i>Muscar</i>	Brit.	123	May 6	Russell & Co.	.....	.....
<i>Nagasaki</i>	Brit.	307	May 6	Hop Hong Kong	.....	Swatow
<i>Oceanic</i>	Brit.	3607	April 28	O. & S. N. Co.	.....	Y'nnam & San Francisco
<i>Opacok</i>	Brit.	1729	April 28	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	.....	Seigon
<i>Parthia</i>	Brit.	2035	April 21	Y'nnam & Co.	.....	Repairing Wanchai
<i>Pasig</i>	Chi.	284	Sept. 4	Chinese	.....	.....
<i>Pathan</i>	Brit.	1730	May 6	Adamson, Bell & Co.	.....	Shanghai
<i>Peking</i>	Brit.	954	May 6	Siemssen & Co.	.....	To-morrow
<i>Pilot Fish</i>	Brit.	161	June 1	H. K. & W. Dock Co.	.....	.....
<i>Quanta</i>	Ger.	733	May 6	Dunn, Malley & Co.	.....	Saigon
<i>Ravenna</i>	Brit.	2033	May 6	P. & O. S. N. Co.	.....	Shanghai
<i>Rosmond</i>	Brit.	462	May 6	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	.....	Holbow
<i>Tannadice</i>	Brit.	1408	May 6	Russell & Co.	.....	To-morrow
<i>T. heron</i>	Brit.	2060	April 22	P. & O. S. N. Co.	.....	Yokohama & Kobe
<i>Vorwerft</i>	A-Bun	1647	May 6	A-Hungarian Lloyd S. N. Co.	.....	Trieste, &c.
<i>Zambesi</i>	Brit.	1540	May 6	P. & O. S. N. Co.	.....	Bombay, &c.

Sailing Vessels							
Abbie Carver.....	8 b Pendleton	Amer. bge.	934	May 3	Order		
Allie Rowe.....	3 c Phillips	Haw. bg.	338	April 3	Wieler & Co.	Honolulu	
Annie Johnson.....	4 c Hall.....	Amer. bge.	947	Jan. 18	Molchers & Co.	San Francisco	
Augusta.....	5 c Jost.....	Ger. bge.	1830	Jan. 30	Carlowitz & Co.	Hamburg	
Calistoga.....	3 b Manson.....	Brit. sh.	1808	Jan. 13	Russell & Co.		
Channel Queen.....	3 c Le Lacheur.....	Brit. bge.	408	Jan. 13	Carlowitz & Co.	Harve & London.	
Cheshire.....	4 b Pickard.....	Brit. bge.	1907	Mar. 5	Order		
Delfino.....	5 c Brig uti.....	Ital. bge.	434	Mar. 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Elizabeth Nicholson.....	3 c Stevenson.....	Brit. bge.	901	Mar. 11	Order		
Elean A. Reed.....	4 c Hatfield.....	Brit. sh.	1730	Jan. 28	Carlowitz & Co.	New York	
Gen. P. Litchfield.....	3 k Bartlett.....	Amer. bge.	1042	Mar. 28	Order		
Geo. B. Skotfield.....	3 k Dunning.....	Amer. sh.	1044	April 16	Takasima Mine		
Gerny Skotfield.....	3 c H. J. L.....	Amer. sh.	1275	April 26	Order		
Granito State.....	5 k Fitz.....	Amer. sh.	1624	Feb. 24	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Guiding Star.....	3 c Hankinson.....	Brit. bge.	312	May 3	Master		Quarry Bay
Halloween.....	3 c Dutton.....	Brit. sh.	920	May 4	Russell & Co.		
Henry S. Sanford.....	3 b Pendleton.....	Amer. sh.	1101	May 1	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
John Currier.....	3 c Stevens.....	Amer. sh.	1392	April 1	Douglas, Lapraik & Co.		Costan De
Josephus.....	3 c Bleth r.....	Amer. sh.	1847	Jan. 28	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Kwong Tong.....	3 c Rodgers.....	Amer. sh.	1397	Mar. 23	Pusan & Co.	New York	Costan De
Lady Harwood.....	3 c Morales.....	Chi. bge.	693	April 27	Chinese		
Lafabel.....	3 c Williams.....	Brit. bge.	682	M-y 4	Wieler & Co.		
Leucino.....	3 c Snow.....	Amer. bge.	730	April 19	Butterfeld & Swiro		
Leontine.....	8 k Mehlburger.....	Ger. bge.	937	April 26	Melchers & Co.		
Leontine Lebanon.....	2 k Nelson.....	Am. bgeine.	539	April 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Lighthouse.....	3 c Beck.....	Nurw. bge.	539	April 26	Edward Schellhans & Co.		
San Flomena.....	3 c Menziguere.....	Span. sch.	448	April 28	Chinese		
St. David.....	3 c Wallace Frost.....	Amer. sh.	812	April 15	Douglas, Lapraik & Co.		
Solana.....	3 c Marston.....	Brit. bge.	1338	April 19	Captain		
La Rivadavia.....	4 k M. de Camus.....	Span. bg.	274	April 28	Brando & Co.		
Valencia.....	4 c Jo. sen.....	Ger. sch.	180	April 24	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Wandering Minstrel.....	3 c Hudson.....	Brit. botin.	366	April 14	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Yoroca.....	3 c Miller.....	Brit. bge.	383	May 1	Order		